

## Why Look Shabby

when you can buy a good-looking black suit of us for \$5.00?

It will wear just as good as it looks or we'll give your money back.

SAME PRICE TO ALL.

**HERMAN & HESS**

400 E. DOUGLAS AVE.

## AUDITORIUM.

Saturday Evening, Feb. 22

The

**Jessie Couthouli**  
Concert Co.

Under the auspices of the Wichita Lyceum Association.  
Four first class artists appear at this concert. You don't want to miss it. Tickets on sale at Mosbacher's at 6 o'clock Friday morning.

At the

**Sedgwick Music Hall,**

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 26.

The

**ALPINE CONCERT CO.,**  
of Leipzig, Germany.

This company are all artists in their lines. Don't fail to hear them. Tickets for sale at Mosbacher's at 9 o'clock Monday morning. Admission 15 cents; reserved seats 25 cents.

**Crawford Grand**  
Opera House.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB'Y 28

Return of the greatest of all spectacular productions, more superb, splendid and superlatively attractive than ever.

**SPECIAL SINBAD SPECIAL**

Presented by the BIG

**American Extravaganza Comp'y**

D. Henderson, Manager.  
Now on route to California, with every perfection as to detail of cast and stage representation.

## NEW SONGS.

"I am the Man," "It's a Way They Have in This City," "Song of All Songs" and others

## NEW ARTISTS.

Louise Elising, Oscar Girard, Frankie Raymond, Hugh Childers, Marta Reynold, Eloise Willard and Henry Carter.

New Music, New Ballets, New Comedies, New Songs, and those favorites seen here in the November production. Harry Clay Blaney, Flora Evans, J. A. Guilmette, Turner and Murphy and sixty-nine others.

Seats on sale at Mosbacher's Wednesday, Feb. 28, 29 at \$1.50; 24 at \$1.00; 14 at 75 cents; 10 at 50 cents.

## CORSETS—best assortment in the city.

Conform to styles and popular styles, fit perfect at low prices.

127 and 129 Douglas avenue.

82-21

Fresh and cured meats, pure hogs' head, dressed fowls, fish and oysters, at Whitlock's market, go there for them.

82-21

White Scotch oaks, 16 pc. Dunn Bros

82-21

NEW SILKS in daisies, stripes and Dresden effects for ladies waists and dresses, just opened.

127-129 Douglas avenue cor. Market.

82-21

PALE PAIR TO LEAVENWORTH

Via the Missouri Pacific railway on account of A. O. U. W. meeting. Tickets on sale February 21 to 25, good to return March 2. Ticket office 114 Main street. Telephone 211.

Bulk oysters, fish, dressed fowls, and all kinds of meats you'll find all these at J. H. Phillips, 214 North Main.

82-21

## CHANGE OF TRAIN SERVICE ON THE ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

Commencing Sunday, Dec. 8, train No. 3, leaving Wichita for the South at 4:32 a. m. will run daily except Sunday and train No. 4, leaving for the North at 12:15 p. m. daily except Sunday. At 12:35 p. m. daily except Monday.

J. H. PHILLIPS.

16 pounds beans, 25 cents. Dunn Bros

82-21

LEAVENWORTH AND RETURN

\$6.15 VIA SANTA FE ROUTE.

On Sunday, February 28, a special chair car will run through to Leavenworth without change. Train leaves Wichita at 10:45 a. m., arriving at Leavenworth 6:30 p. m. For further information call on TAGG & GARVEY.

City Ticket Agents.

Take the Ferguson stage from Perry to Pawnee. Meets all trains. 143 ft.

KID GLOVES—A large assortment, at low prices for excellent quality at S. E. NOYES & CO.

127-129 Douglas avenue, corner Market.

82-21

Messina Johnson, 150 East Dunn Bros

82-21

Shoes at Sacrifice Prices.

We must make room for spring stock, now beginning to arrive, and to secure it will sell the goods now in store without regard to profit. This sweep includes everything in the store, from the finest and best shoes for men, women and children, to the commonest of the stock, and will continue the longest of the month. John Brutsche, 151 East Douglas avenue.

82-21

Woolly Eagle is only 20 cents a year.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

## Notice.

On and after March 1, 1896, the following prices will be charged by this company to gas and electric light consumers: Gas for lighting—\$2.00 per thousand, less 5 per cent paid before the 10th of each month. Gas for heating and power purposes—\$1.50 per thousand, less 5 per cent if paid before the 10th of each month. Arc lights—9 o'clock circuit (six days per week) and until 12 o'clock on Saturday night, per month \$6.00. 12 o'clock circuit (seven days per week) per month \$8.00. Saturday night circuit until 12 o'clock per month \$4.00. Arc lights used for less than 15 days, burning until 12 o'clock each night, per night \$1.00.

Independent lights—16 C. P. lights, 7 o'clock circuit (six nights per week) and Saturday night until 12 o'clock, per month 75 cents. 16 C. P. lights, 9 o'clock circuit (six nights per week) and Saturday night until 12 o'clock, per month \$1.00. 16 C. P. lights, 12 o'clock circuit (seven nights per week) per month \$1.50. 16 C. P. lights, all night circuit (seven nights per week) per month \$1.75. Independent current registered by meter will be charged for at 1 cent per lamp hour for commercial business and 1/2 cent per lamp hour for residential houses. No charge whatever for current registered by meter to be less than \$1.00 per month. WICHITA GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY. H. C. Scott, president.

Slit Sale This Week. Barnard's and Armstrong's silks 50c and Roman, 25 per dozen. Etching Twist and Rope, 25 per dozen. S. E. Klenz, 149 North Main street. This week only.

Advice to Mothers. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Used by millions of mothers.

Hack Line. Exchange stables at Orlando and Still water. We make a specialty of carrying passengers between these points. Traveling money patronage solicited. SHIVELY, VAN WYKE & SHIVELY.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES—A beautiful assortment in new designs at S. E. NOYES & CO. 127 and 129 Douglas avenue cor. Market.

Best Colorado potatoes, 45c bu. Dunn Bros, 728 North Main street.

82-21

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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## SLAVE RAIDS IN AFRICA.

More Than a Hundred Villages Destroyed in One Campaign.

As we approached the falls we saw that the river banks had been depopulated and the villages were in ashes. We passed dead bodies floating in the river. Canoes were standing on end like hollowed columns, crowds of fugitives were afloat, and hiding among the reedy islands. These were all signs of a general terror, but we could get no information of its character. Vague ideas of an invasion from some savage tribe came to our minds, and now and then we had a misgiving that there must be Arab slave raiders in the neighborhood.

Continuing our ascent, on the third day we came in sight of a huge Arab camp on the right bank, and before very long we discovered that the Arab of Nyangwe (Livingstone's farthest point), having heard the most exaggerated reports of our successful descent of the Congo in 1888, had hastened after us to reap a harvest of ivory and slaves. They had been too successful. Over 118 villages had been destroyed below Stanley Falls alone, a rich plunder of ivory was in their camp, and several hundred slaves, old and young, were herded like goats and heavily fettered in the slave-pen. It then appeared that while we had been negotiating with the negro chiefs along the river, making roads, building stations, and hauling steamers overland, the Arabs of Nyangwe had been coming down the river laying the country waste. We had at last met, about 50 miles below the falls.

A glance at the scenes of the camp was sufficient to reveal what a future awaited the Congo valley had we not conceived the project of opening the river to civilizing influences. There was not a moment to lose. We had no authority to open fire on the miscreants. They were subjects of the prince of Zanzibar, who was a protégé of England, and to plunge into hostilities with them might possibly involve us in serious complications. But while we dared not use force, we believed that by continuing the same system we had found so successful with the native chiefs, we could check the audacity of the slaves by our mere presence among them. After some days spent in cautious and friendly negotiations with the Arabs, we were permitted to establish a station at the falls, and after seeing our steamers down river toward Leopoldville.—Henry M. Stanley, in Century.

## VALUE OF TRUE CULTURE.

How It Differs from What Is Known as a Superior Education.

Dr. Edward Caird, the master of Balliol, in addressing a Glasgow audience recently on "The Relation of Culture to Knowledge," said that the word culture had a certain air of arrogance and pretension, so that one could hardly make use of it without seeming to be a superior person; yet, on the other hand, it expressed an idea for which no other word was quite so appropriate. People meant by it more than knowledge—more even than science and literature. They meant by it science and literature taken up into the mind and made one with it, so that they formed part of its very substance in addition to its natural forces.

No sooner did we provide the opportunities and means of education than we had to encounter the difficulty of so using them as not to overburden the mind. Everyone who had had much experience as a teacher must often have met with cases in which the definition "over-educated for your intellect" would apply. The root of the evil, however, was seldom over-education; indeed, it might be doubted whether there was such a thing. Over-education meant education on the wrong things and on the wrong methods.

In considering what it was that constituted true culture it was necessary to avoid two opposite errors—the error of those who would separate culture from knowledge, and the more common error of those who would simply identify it with knowledge.

Speaking more particularly of culture and knowledge as the instrument to culture he said we could not not take the world at first hand. We inevitably saw it as interpreted by great bodies of literature and science, which had been the result of the thought of those who had lived before us. Therein lay our privilege and our danger—our privilege, because we had not now to cope with all the heavy task of making the universe intelligible; but took it up at an advanced stage; our danger, because that made it so easy to live a borrowed intellectual life. Unless knowledge had a life of original activity in us it did not deserve the name of culture.

Dr. Caird declared in conclusion that the ways were opened for a higher and more humane kind of culture in the 20th century than the world had ever before seen.—Chicago Tribune.

## Watch Case.

Cut a pasteboard horseshoe about six inches in diameter and cover with velvet or plush and trim with silver or gold tinsel around both edges and place imitations of shoe nails of tinsel around it (four on one side and three on the other). Now cut out by the same pattern, another horseshoe in outline leaving the solid center. Cover this latter with silk or satin, and face the wrong side with cambric or silk. Put the horseshoe covered with velvet on this foundation and the solid back will serve for a background. Before you fasten it on, however, make a small ruffled pocket, size of watch, and place on the center. Now fasten on velvet horseshoe which will hold pocket firmly. Put two bows on top of case and suspend with ribbon 14 inches wide and bow on the wall. I made one of blue satin, black velvet, silver tinsel and blue ribbon, and it was called a success.—N. Y. World.

## REMINISCENCE OF LINCOLN.

A Proposed Colony of American Negroes in Central America.

The address of Dr. John V. L. Findlay at the emancipation celebration held at the monumental rooms recently, recalled a reminiscence of Dr. John Morris which has never been published before. It was a proposition of President Lincoln to colonize in Central America the colored people of the border states, Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware—states which did not secede.

"I remember Lincoln," said Dr. Morris a few days ago, "when sitting at a table, and a man, a resident of Illinois, and who was a resident of Illinois, wouldn't have done it.—To Date.

good conception of the needs of the negro. Originally, he was opposed to the wholesale emancipation of the colored race—to placing these untutored people upon their own resources to gain a livelihood. He was opposed to their return to Liberia or any African country, because they had been thrown in contact with Anglo-Saxon civilization, and if the same methods of civilization should be used by them in Africa they would starve.

"Mr. Lincoln proposed to colonize them in Central America, where the Anglo-Saxon civilization existed, where fruit and cereals could be raised in abundance and without much labor, and where the climate suited a race which for a thousand years had lived under the piercing rays of the sun at the equator. Mr. Lincoln was distrustful of the border states, because many of the most prominent residents, including members of congress, were opposed to the emancipation of slaves. That was the situation in 1861 and 1862.

"When the war broke out Dr. Charles A. Leas, of Baltimore, was consul at Constantinople, and sent to the state department much valuable information bearing upon the fitting out of privateers in European ports for Confederate service. These reports ultimately reached Mr. Lincoln, who was much impressed with them. In 1863 Dr. Leas returned to America, and was stationed at Washington by Mr. Lincoln. The doctor, during the administration of President Pierce, had been stationed as consul at one of the principal ports in Central America, and was thoroughly familiar with the character and habits of the people. To him Mr. Lincoln entrusted the delicate duty of negotiating the purchase of sufficient territory in Central America for the colonization of the colored people of the border states. Of course, he had nothing to do with the colored people of the southern states, for those states were then arrayed against the union. Dr. Leas went upon his mission, but the plan was abandoned, because the war assumed more serious phases at that time, and because every dollar that could be raised had to be expended in equipping and maintaining the army then in the field.

"Just think of the possibilities of Dr. Leas' mission," continued Dr. Morris. "Had it turned out successfully we might not now have among us here in Maryland a single native colored man, woman or child. It is true, they might have come to us from the south after the war, but if Mr. Lincoln's ideas had been carried out to a successful issue, as would have been the case but for the pressure of more momentous events at the time, the tide of negro immigration to the Central American states would have been fully established, and there is no doubt that the colored people of the states in arms against the union would have followed these of their race from the border states."

## WICKEDEST PLACE ON EARTH.

Immortality Holds High Carnival at Port Said on the Suez Canal.

If the experienced globe-trotter of the present day were asked to name the wickedest spot on earth he would almost certainly name Port Said, and he would validly contradict him who would have discovered a very wicked spot, indeed. It would be quite safe to say that there is no evil feature of human life that is not in some degree represented in this parched-up wasteland in the desert. The scourgings of every continent on earth, the very dregs of human society are to be found there in their most repulsive forms. The Green and the Arab, the Italian and the Armenian, the Frenchman and the Turk, the American and the Malay, are all there jumbled together in a motley mass of cosmopolitan iniquity. They are all the worst specimens of their respective races and among them is, of course, the ubiquitous Englishman as bad as any.

Naturally it is not intended to imply that there are not respectable people in Port Said, because there are some, and of these most believe that a year or two of compulsory residence there would be taken as the equivalent of a very considerable sojourn in purgatory, for it is certainly one of the worst spots on earth, if not absolutely the worst, for an honest man to fall into. To begin with, the climate is simply deadly, and from the beginning of May to the end of September it is little better than a fever den, in which it is supposed to be impossible to keep both sober and healthy. It has been said by those who ought to know that five out of every six average men who go to live at Port Said die of fever or delirium tremens or some other excess within a few years, financially as well as physically ruined. Drinking, gambling and general idleness form either the amusement or the occupation, when they are not the livelihood, of four-fifths of the population.—Pearson's Weekly.

## Perils of a Legislator.

The legislative member turned red in the face and shook his fist violently under the lobbyist's nose. "What?" he thundered in a gust of indignation, "you come to me—and seek to buy my vote for your infamous measure for \$1,000? I've a notion to knock your head off and then publicly denounce you from the floor of the house!"

The lobbyist shook the ashes from his cigar.

"Suppose," he said in a soothing manner, "we make it \$2,000."

The member from Jay Center took off his hat and wiped his forehead.

"Now," he answered in a calmer tone, "now you're talking."—N. Y. Recorder.

## At the Feature Board.

"Mr. Peterby, will you please carve the turkey?"

"No, I thank you. The man who carves must either be a fool or a rascal, and I don't care to be either."

"What do you mean?"

"If he keeps the choicest portions for himself he is a scoundrel; if he does not keep them for himself he is a fool, and, as I said, I don't care to place myself in either category."—Texas Siftings.

## A Poor Job.

Five-Year-Old (a drunken man reels): Did God make that man, mamma?

Mother—Yes, my child.

Five-Year-Old (thoughtfully): Well, wouldn't have done it.—To Date.

## HAD NO USE FOR MONEY.

How a Texas Farmer Preserved the Integrity of His Chicken Coop.

A farmer who lives about four miles from Houston noticed a stranger in his front yard one afternoon recently, acting in a rather unusual manner. It was a pair of ducking trousers stuffed in his boots and had a nose the color of an Elgin pressed brick. In his hand he held a sharpened stake about two feet long, which he would stick into the ground, and after sighting over it at various objects would pull it up and go through the same performance at another place. The farmer went out of the house and inquired what he wanted.

"Wait just a minute," said the stranger, squinting his eye over the stick at the chicken house. "Now, what's it to a I. You see, I'm one of the advance corps of engineers what's runnin' the line of the new railroad from Columbus, O., to Houston. See? Dat's what I am. De other fellers is over de hill wid de transit and de baggage. Dere's over a million dollars in de company. See? Dey sent me on ahead to locate a place for a big passenger depot, to cost \$27,000. De foundation will commence right by your chicken house. Say, you charge 'em high for dis land. I gives you a pointer. See? Dey'll stand \$30,000. Cause dey's got de money and dey's got to build de depot right where I says. I has an uncle what ain't doin' nothin' but buyin' up all de stock in de road that he can. Say, he's over dere wid de surveyin' gang now. He's a big man wid a diamond ring on his left hand. See? Say, I've got to go on to Houston to record a deed for a right of way and I never thought to get 50 cents from de treasurer. He's a little man wid light pants you might tell me have de 50 cents and when de boys come along in de morning tell 'em what you did and anyone of 'em'll hand you a dollar. You might ask 'em \$5,000, if you—"

"You throw that stub over the fence and get the ax and cut up exactly half a cord of that wood, stove length, and I'll give you a quarter and your supper," said the farmer. "Does the proposition strike you favorably?"</